

5X/WEEK

JEFF NIPPARD

# POWERBUILDING PHASE 3.0

*PEAK STRENGTH*





# DISCLAIMER

Copyright 2022 by Jeff Nippard. All rights reserved. No part of this e-book may be used or reproduced by any means: graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping or by any information storage retrieval system without the written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles or reviews.

Readers should be aware that Internet Web sites offered as citations and/or sources for further information may have changed or disappeared between the

time this book was written and when it is read.

Limit of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: While the author has used his best efforts and knowledge in researching and preparing this book, he makes no representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book and specifically disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for your particular situation. You should consult with a medical professional where appropriate. Neither the publisher nor the author shall be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damages, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

The contents of this e-book are not intended for the treatment or prevention of disease, nor as a substitute for medical treatment, nor as an alternative to medical advice. Utilizing the information within this e-book is at the sole choice and risk of the reader.





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER	<u>2</u>
ABOUT ME	<u>6</u>
KEY TERMS	<u>8</u>
ABOUT THIS PROGRAM	<u>12</u>
FAQ	<u>18</u>
WARM UP	<u>34</u>
POWERBUILDING PROGRAM 3.0	<u>38</u>



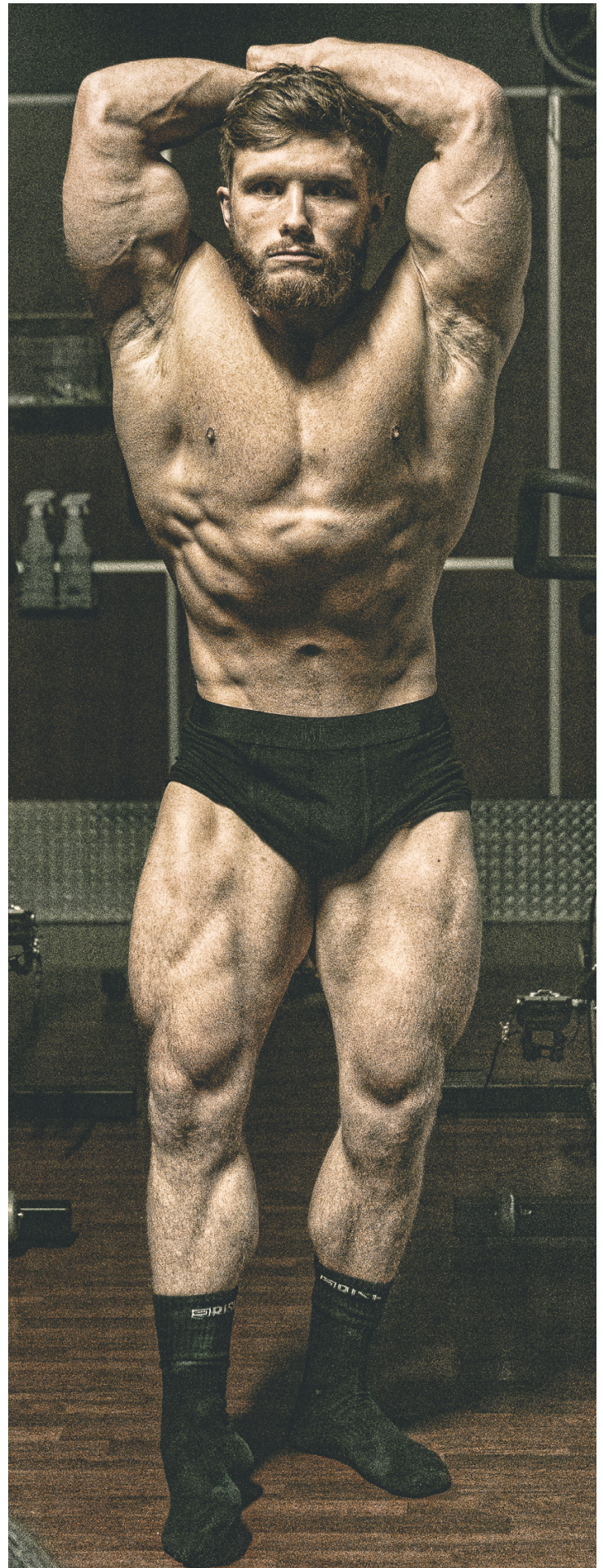
PROGRAM EXPLAINED	<u>71</u>
TRAINING VARIABLES	<u>90</u>
EXERCISE VIDEO DEMONSTRATIONS	<u>96</u>
EXERCISE SUBSTITUTIONS	<u>101</u>
REFERENCES	<u>105</u>



# ABOUT ME

Jeff is a professional natural bodybuilder and powerlifter. Through his science-based [Youtube channel](#) which has gathered a fan-base of millions of subscribers, Jeff shares the knowledge he has gathered through university education and field experience with others who are passionate about the science behind building muscle, losing fat and gaining strength.

He earned the title of Mr. Junior Canada for natural bodybuilding in 2012 and as a powerlifter, Jeff held the Canadian national record for the bench press in 2014. As a powerlifter, Jeff has claimed a 502 lb squat, 336 lb bench press and a 518 lb deadlift with an all time best Wilks score of 446.





With a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry, Jeff has gathered the requisite scientific knowledge to complement his practical experience acquired through training and coaching. Jeff has coached women's bikini and men's bodybuilding national and provincial champions, professional natural bodybuilders and nationally and IPF Worlds qualified raw powerlifters. He has presented seminars on Block Periodization, concurrent training and nutrition and training for natural bodybuilding in academic settings including the 2019 Ultimate Evidence Based Conference (UEBC), Lehman College and the University of Iowa. He has aspirations of completing a PhD in exercise science or a related field.

Jeff currently lives in Ontario, Canada, where he is producing YouTube videos and programs for people around the world.





# KEY TERMS

*Note: Terms are listed in alphabetical order*

**1RM:** 1 rep max

**ACCUMULATION:** In block periodization theory, an accumulation training phase (block) is when volume is progressively increased to develop muscular size and work capacity.

**AMRAP:** As many reps as possible (with good form). Often performed as a test to determine max strength.

**BACK OFF SET:** A lighter set performed after a top set to help accumulate volume and/or technique practice on a lift.

**CONCENTRIC:** The contracting ("positive") aspect of the lift.

**DOUBLE:** A two rep set.

**DELOAD:** A period of training where volume and/or intensity is reduced.

**ECCENTRIC:** The lowering ("negative") aspect of the lift.

**EFFORT:** How hard you are pushing the set relative to failure. Measured with RPE and/or %1RM.

**FREQUENCY:** How often you directly train a given muscle or lift every seven days.

**HYPERTROPHY:** The growth of (muscle) tissue.

**INTENSITY:** Effort and load.

**INTENSITY BRACKETS:** When using %1RM to determine load, intensity brackets give the trainee a range of weights to use. For example, 80–85% would be an intensity bracket indicating that you will pick a weight between 80% and 85% of your 1RM, depending on how strong you feel that day.

**LOAD:** The weight of the external resistance.

**PERIODIZATION:** The organization of training over time.

**POWERBUILDING:** The combination of bodybuilding and powerlifting training styles; simultaneously training for size and strength.

**POWERLIFTS:** Squat, bench press and deadlift.

**PR:** Personal record. Hitting either an amount of weight you've never hit before or a number of reps you've never hit before with good form.

**PRIMARY EXERCISE:** Main heavy compound movements that involve a large



muscle mass (for example: squats, bench presses, deadlifts and overhead presses).

**PROGRESSIVE OVERLOAD:** The gradual increase of stress placed upon the body during exercise training. In training contexts, this generally involves progressively increasing some lifting parameter over time (usually increasing weight/reps or improving technique/mind-muscle connection).

**ROM:** Range of motion.

**RPE:** Rate of perceived exertion. A measure of how difficult a set was on a 1-10 scale, with 10 meaning muscular failure was achieved. An RPE of 9 means you could have gotten one more rep, an RPE of 8 means you could have gotten two more reps, etc.

**SECONDARY EXERCISE:** Compound exercises which involve less muscle mass (for example: cable rows, lunges, hip thrusts, pull-ups).

**SINGLE:** A one rep set.

**TAPER:** A period of training where volume is drastically reduced, but intensity (load) still remains high. Generally used as a strategy for peaking for maximum strength.

**TEMPO:** The speed at which the lift occurs.

**TERTIARY EXERCISE:** Isolation movements involving only one joint and primarily targeting a single muscle – these are usually used to isolate a specific, smaller muscle or to generate metabolic stress (for example: hammer curls, tricep pressdowns, calf raises).

**THE BIG 3:** The powerlifts: squat, bench press and deadlift.

**TOP SET:** A single heavy and/or high-effort set performed before back off sets

(always performed after a progressive warm-up).

**TRANSMUTATION:** In block periodization theory, a transmutation training phase (block) is when progressively heavier loads are used to “transmute” hypertrophic and work capacity adaptations into maximum strength development.

**TRIPLE:** A three rep set.

**VOLUME:** Total amount of work performed. Usually approximated as tough working sets.

**WORK CAPACITY:** The ability to do higher volumes (more work)





# ABOUT THIS PROGRAM

## WHO IS POWERBUILDING PHASE 3.0 FOR?

This program is Phase 3 of the Powerbuilding System. It is designed to expand and improve on the adaptations built in Powerbuilding Phase 1 and 2. If you are looking to get the most out of this system in terms of both strength and size, I would recommend completing [\*\*Phase 1 and 2\*\*](#) before running Phase 3. However, if you are primarily interested in gaining maximum strength, you can run Phase 3 without having run Phase 1 and 2 first.

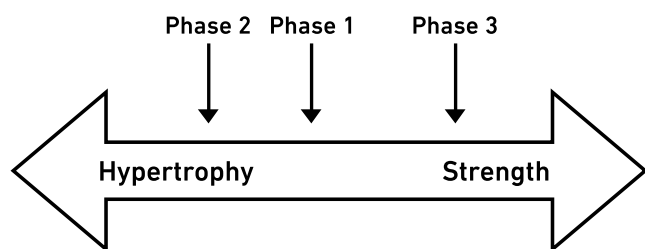
Phase 1 was designed with a roughly equal focus on developing strength and muscle growth. It could be considered a pure “50:50” powerbuilding plan.

Phase 2 focused more on the muscle building aspect of powerbuilding through the use of slightly higher volumes, more exercise variation and advanced hypertrophy techniques. Phase 3 will focus on developing maximum strength on the Big 3 lifts. We will be transmuting the work capacity built in the previous phases into maximum strength adaptations. The primary goals of each phase are outlined below.

**Phase 1:** Building the base (equal focus on strength and size)

**Phase 2:** Building volume tolerance (more focus on hypertrophy)

**Phase 3:** Peaking for strength (more focus on maximum strength)



## WHO IS THE POWERBUILDING APPROACH FOR? *(A REVIEW FROM PHASE 1 AND 2)*

Powerbuilding is a training style that combines elements of bodybuilding and powerlifting. It involves training for maximum strength on the “Big 3” lifts (squat, bench press and deadlift), while simultaneously building muscle mass



proportionally and symmetrically. Rather than trying to mostly gain size or mostly gain strength, a pure powerbuilding approach puts both of these goals on equal footing.

Getting bigger and stronger at the same time is a very admirable goal as, in my experience, most people don't want to just be muscular-looking – they want to actually be able to put that muscle to use. There is something much more impressive about a human who doesn't just look like they can lift heavy stuff, they actually can lift heavy stuff! More than that, there are several unique advantages of employing a hybrid size-and-strength approach that we will cover later in this manual.

Trainees looking to push deeper into the intermediate-advanced level of physique and strength development will benefit from this program the most. The detailed focus on maximum strength development will have long-term benefits for the bodybuilder since increasing strength on the Big 3 will increase your strength potential on many other movements, increasing the potential to overload and break through hypertrophic plateaus. Similarly, the additional focus on exercise variation and the inclusion of higher rep ranges than what you'd see in a typical powerlifting program will have long-term benefits for the powerlifter since the resulting increase in muscular size will help you break through plateaus in strength. In other words, whether you see yourself as a bodybuilder first, a powerlifter first or some combination of the two, this program will be of benefit to you.

# WHAT THIS PROGRAM IS:

As stated, this program is the third and final installment of a three-part Powerbuilding system that runs for 10 weeks. The main goal of this program is to peak for maximum strength output on the Big 3 lifts.

Like Phase 1 and 2, this program uses a number of advanced periodization and progression schemes, and as such is much more appropriate for those in the intermediate-advanced stage of training advancement. While it is more minimal in design than Phase 1 and 2, it still uses a number of new exercises and progression methods that will be helpful in progressing through plateaus.

Of course, it's difficult to pin down exactly what "intermediate-advanced" means in terms of a specific training age due to the fact that training years in the gym are not equal across individuals. For example, some folks may have spent 10 years training in the gym, but that time may only actually be "worth" 1 or 2 years if they've spent the majority of their time simply going through the motions without focus or direction. But as a general guide, if you've been training for roughly 2-5 years, with a generally serious approach toward your training sessions, you will benefit from this program. If you've been training without adequate structure for even a few months, it doesn't matter if you've been in the gym for most of your life, this program will get you back on the right track.



Because this is a hybrid program, meaning we are balancing multiple goals simultaneously, recovery management is a top priority. Before I move any further with explanations about the programming, it is imperative that I emphasize the importance of always using proper technique and “listening to your body” throughout this program. I would also like for you to feel comfortable adjusting some aspects of the program to fit your individual needs and weak points. I have provided volume analytics for each bodypart, so you have a starting point from which you can adjust up or down based on your specific training history and goals. If you find that you are not recovering well in a specific bodypart or during a certain week of the program, you should absolutely feel free to adjust the volume down to fit your circumstance. You can also [contact my highly knowledgeable coaching team](#) for advice on any specific questions you may have as you run the program.

## WHAT THIS PROGRAM ISN'T

If you've been in the gym for less than 2 years, I'd recommend running through my [Fundamentals Program](#) at least once, then running at least one of the [Upper Lower Program](#) and/or [High Frequency Full Body](#) programs, before advancing to this routine. This is encouraged to ensure that you have already established an adequate strength and technique base before running this more complex program.

This program is not intended to be an all-inclusive resource for all things training related. For more background and information on my general training philosophy, I encourage you to watch my [\*\*Fundamentals Series on YouTube\*\*](#) and my [\*\*Powerbuilding Science Explained\*\*](#) video.

With that said, there is still plenty of information within these pages, including a FAQ section, a detailed description of the program's progression methods, the programming principles at play (volume, intensity, etc.), video links for technique demonstration for each exercise, a list of exercise substitutions and 29 unique scientific references.

There are also other resources included alongside this program: an excel spreadsheet for tracking your lifts, a Technique Handbook for helping you break through weak points and a Get Ready Manual to make sure you have everything in place before starting the program.





# FAQS

## 1. HOW IS POWERBUILDING PHASE 3.0 DIFFERENT FROM THE SECOND POWERBUILDING PROGRAM?

They are completely different programs, however, Phase 3 is by far the most strength-focused of the bunch.

- Phase 3 uses a consistent full body split throughout all weeks whereas Phase 1 alternates full body weeks with upper/lower weeks and Phase 2 alternates between push/pull/legs weeks and full body weeks. This is done to prioritize

consistent, progressive strength development in Phase 3.

- Phase 3 uses heavier loads overall than Phase 1 or 2. Because strength is specific, you need to lift heavy to build maximum strength.
- Phase 3 is lower volume overall compared to Phase 1 and 2. This is done to avoid overtraining while using heavier loads.
- Phase 3 uses less exercise variation. This is to increase specificity toward the Big 3.
- Phase 3 uses an 8 week loading period, followed by a 1 week taper, and a max testing week.

In the Block Periodization framework, Phase 1 can be thought of as a “base” phase, Phase 2 as an “accumulation phase” and Phase 3 as a “transmutation and peaking phase”. Phase 1 builds a base of strength, size and technique. Phase 2 accumulates volumes, develops hypertrophy and builds work capacity. Phase 3 will transmute (convert) the adaptations developed in Phase 2 into maximum strength.

## **2. ISN'T THIS OVERTRAINING? HOW DO I KNOW IF I AM RECOVERING ENOUGH?**

Overtraining occurs when your training demands consistently exceed your body's ability to recover over time.

First of all, true overtraining is pretty rare. When it does occur, it doesn't just “happen” all of a sudden. There are all sorts of warning signs that can hint



toward overtraining territory including: a clear and continued loss of progress in strength/size, disturbed sleep, persistently achy joints and muscles and an extreme lack of motivation to train. Regardless of what training program you are running, it is important to pay attention to your own body's feedback to determine if you are recovering properly and then to adjust accordingly.

Secondly, overtraining typically results from either too much volume and/or too much intensity. Generally speaking, most truly intermediate-advanced trainees will not experience overtraining using the weekly set volumes in this routine. To be sure, this program emphasizes strict adherence to RPE's, where typically 1-2+ reps are being "left in the tank" per set to avoid this concern.

Once again, you will be hitting full body workouts in this program. This means you will hit some of the same muscles on consecutive training days. Some may think that this presents an overtraining concern, but for intermediate-advanced trainees, hitting the same muscle within 24 hours is perfectly viable, especially when volumes and intensities are well balanced.

With all of that said, I do think there is slightly more of a concern for fatigue accumulation when combining strength and size goals in a hybrid routine, even if weekly volumes are distributed appropriately and intensity is well controlled. This is especially true if this is a new way of training for you. For this reason, in this program we will be using auto-regulation to determine how hard you should push each set each day. I also must emphasize the importance of doing

a general warm up and a complete pyramid warm up before primary exercises and prioritizing technique over weight lifted. How you lift is usually more important than how much you lift.

### **3. "I CAN'T SQUAT" AND/OR "I CAN'T BENCH PRESS" AND/OR "I CAN'T DEADLIFT": WHAT SHOULD I DO?**

Because one of the main objectives of this program is to increase strength on those Big 3 lifts, if you're unable to perform any of them for whatever reason, this may not be the best program for you at this time. I suggest you should consider running one of my other programs instead.

On the other hand, if you're able to do two of the three lifts, it may still be possible for you to tweak the program to fit your needs. For example, if you can squat and deadlift, but can't bench press, you could replace the bench work in this program with dips, dumbbell press, smith-machine press or machine chest press and run the rest of the program as is. If you can squat and bench press but can't deadlift, you could replace the deadlift work with hip thrusts and/or lower back extensions. If you can bench press and deadlift but can't squat, you could replace the squat work with front squats, hack squats or leg press. Granted, this program was written with the Big 3 lifts in mind, so you may need to adjust some of the reps and loads on some weeks if you decide to make either of those substitutions. Feel free to contact my coaching team if you'd like some guidance on how to proceed.

Additionally, if there are any other exercises in the program that you can't perform, please see the [Substitutions List](#) for suggestions.

#### **4. I DON'T KNOW MY 1 REP MAX ON THE SQUAT, BENCH PRESS AND DEADLIFT. SHOULD I TEST IT BEFORE RUNNING THE PROGRAM?**

Because loads are prescribed for these lifts based on a percentage of your 1 rep max (%1RM), it is important that you at least have an estimate of your 1 rep maxes for all three lifts before running this program. There are two ways you can estimate your 1RM:

1. Plug the results of a recent AMRAP test or recent tough set in the three-five rep range into a 1RM calculator; or
2. Do a true one rep max test.

See page [80](#) for a detailed explanation of which method is likely better for you.

#### **5. I AM GETTING VERY SORE FROM MY WORKOUTS. SHOULD I SKIP THE GYM UNTIL I AM NOT SORE?**

You may experience increased soreness when you first begin the program because it is presenting a new stress to your body. Foam rolling can help reduce DOMS [1] and increase ROM [2]. If you are consistently getting sore week after week, then consider adding a short three - five minute foam rolling routine at the end of your workouts. Otherwise, training while sore is not



inherently problematic for muscle growth, unless it puts you at an increased risk of injury. If you're having a difficult time getting into position or completing a full range of motion for any of the planned exercises, it would be wise to skip that exercise until you feel properly recovered. You can then add the volume for that exercise later in the week, so the total weekly volume remains the same. Otherwise, in the case of mild soreness, perform a slightly longer warmup for each exercise and use your own discretion, with avoiding injury being a top priority. One extra rest day will not set you back very far, but a serious injury will.

## **6. HOW DO I KNOW IF I AM PROGRESSING?**

Because this is a hybrid routine, you should be monitoring both strength and physique progress over time.

Strength is relatively easy to track. For the primary exercises, there is a progression built into the program so that by the end of the 10 weeks, you will almost certainly have gained strength automatically. Then at the end of the program there is a max testing week to determine what kind of strength gains you have made on the squat, bench press and deadlift. For the secondary and tertiary exercises, you will aim to progressively overload by either adding some weight, a rep or by improving technique and the mind-muscle connection.

It's a little trickier to tell if you're making progress from a physique standpoint, especially the deeper you get into the intermediate and advanced stages of

training. Taking physique progress photos every four – six weeks and comparing them side by side is a good way to detect visual differences that you simply wouldn't notice in the mirror. You can also use a body weight scale and waist measurements to detect gains in muscle mass versus gains in fat mass. However, because of the relationship between strength gain and muscle gain, the main metric I want you to use for tracking your progress overall is strength. If you're getting stronger, you're progressing. It is strongly recommended to log every workout either in writing (print the program out or use a separate notebook), in the excel spreadsheet included or in a separate app, so you don't have to rely on memory to keep track of PRs. Taking body measurements a few times a year can also be helpful (arms, thigh, waist, neck) but in my experience, simply focusing on steady strength progression will be your best proxy for determining muscular progress.

## **7. HOW MUCH MUSCLE CAN I EXPECT TO GAIN?**

How you respond to training will be largely determined by genetic factors and your specific training history (i.e. how close you are to your "genetic limit"). As a rough ballpark estimate for early intermediates with about one to two years of lifting experience, you can expect to gain roughly 0.5-1 pounds of muscle per month (six to twelve pounds of muscle gained in your second year). For intermediate-advanced trainees, 0.25-0.5 pounds of muscle gain per month is reasonable (three to six pounds of muscle gained per year). For practical purposes, women can divide muscle gain estimates in half.

## 8. HOW MUCH STRENGTH CAN I EXPECT TO GAIN?

Similar to muscle gains, the strength gains you see on this program will be individual and depend on your training history (e.g. how much have you already been training The Big 3?). It will be impossible to give exact numbers for how much you can expect to add to each lift, but aiming to see a 2.5-7.5 percent strength increase on any of The Big 3 lifts is realistic for many intermediate-advanced trainees. Those of you in the early-late intermediate stage can likely expect to see faster and greater gains; more in the 5-10 percent range. If you are bordering on the advanced-elite end of the spectrum, you will need to be more conservative with expectations and be satisfied with something closer to a 1-2.5 percent increase in max strength, depending on just how close you are to your "genetic ceiling".

To put these figures in context, let's say you are an early-mid intermediate trainee and your starting 1 rep max is 225 pounds on the bench press. Assuming you follow the program appropriately, you should expect to see something in the range of 5-7.5 percent strength gain in these coming 12 weeks, meaning your bench will have increased to something around 235-245 pounds. On the other hand, if you have been training the bench press for over 5-10 years and currently have a one rep max of 350 pounds, you should realistically be satisfied with any increase in strength you see. Even hitting a 5-10 pound PR of 355-360 pounds would be impressive for a truly late-stage advanced trainee in 10 weeks of training.



## **9. WHAT GYM TRAINING GEAR SHOULD I USE?**

Gym gear is optional, as there are no required pieces of equipment to gain muscle and increase strength. With that being said, investing in some chalk or liquid chalk, a 10mm prong or lever belt, knee sleeves, squat shoes, and straps can be beneficial in allowing you to lift more weight for certain exercises. There are more specific recommendations made in the Get Ready Manual.

You can find most of my recommended equipment at the following affiliate link:

<http://Rise.ca/jeff>

## **10. I HAVE A BELT. WHEN SHOULD I WEAR IT?**

I will most often use a lifting belt for hard working sets on the squat, bench press, deadlift and overhead press. I wouldn't recommend wearing a belt on light warmup sets.

## **11. I AM NOT GETTING SORE FROM MY WORKOUTS. IS THE PROGRAM NOT WORKING?**

Muscle soreness is largely attributed to eccentric contractions [3] and long muscle length contractions [4]. Delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS) isn't required for hypertrophy to occur, but the associated muscle damage might

play a role in hypertrophy [5]. With that said, the main goal of this program is to build muscle and strength, not to get you feeling sore. In fact, reduced soreness over time indicates that your body is adapting and recovering, which is actually a good thing for continued progress.

## **12. SHOULD I EAT IN A CALORIC DEFICIT, MAINTENANCE, OR SURPLUS WHILE RUNNING THIS PROGRAM?**

I recommend finishing up any cut you are running, if possible. While you certainly can still gain strength on this program while running a fat loss phase, a caloric deficit will dampen your strength gains and prevent you from maximizing your strength and size results.

Instead, when running this program, aim to be at least at caloric maintenance or, more ideally, in a 20–25 percent caloric surplus. However, if your main goal is fat loss right now, eating in a caloric deficit will be necessary. As a beginner, you can continue to make strength and size progress while in a moderate caloric deficit and achieve **body recomposition** (lose fat and build muscle at the same time), if protein intake is sufficient (0.8–1g/lb bodyweight as a ballpark) [6, 7]. As an intermediate–advanced level trainee, the likelihood of achieving substantial body recomposition is smaller, but still possible. So, in all, a caloric surplus is recommended for optimal progress, but some progress can still occur at caloric maintenance and even in a caloric deficit, depending on your specific level of advancement and current training state.

### **13. THE WARMUP ISN'T ENOUGH FOR ME. CAN I ADD TO IT?**

In the program, there is a column for the suggested number of warmup sets you should do. Depending on how heavy the weight is that you're working up to, you may need slightly more or less warmup sets. For example, on Day 1 of Week 1, I suggest that you hit four warmup sets for the squat. However, if you are working up to very heavy weight, some of you may need five or six warmup sets to feel fully prepared for your top set. On the other hand, if you haven't built a great deal of strength yet, three warmup sets might be enough for you.

You can also feel free to add more warmup drills to the protocol but your warmup doesn't need to take any longer than 10-20 minutes. Still, it is important to stay injury-free, so don't rush into your workout.

### **14. WHY ISN'T THERE MUCH EXERCISE VARIATION FROM WEEK TO WEEK?**

Changing exercises from week to week is more likely to flatten out the strength progression curve. Consistency of exercises throughout the program ensures both progression, by adding volume incrementally to these specific movements, and mastery of these movements, in terms of form and technique. To avoid monotony and stagnation, there is still some variation in terms of set and rep structure and a few of the accessory exercises alternate throughout the



program.

## 15. ISN'T THIS TOO MUCH VOLUME?

Please see "A disclaimer about volume" on page [94](#).

## 16. ISN'T THIS TOO LITTLE VOLUME?

Please see "A disclaimer about volume" on page [94](#).

## 17. WHAT SHOULD I DO AFTER I FINISH THE PROGRAM?

After you've finished the program, you have the option of returning to Phase 1 and running back through the entire system again. In the event that you'd like to move onto a new program with a different approach, you can move onto another [program](#), depending on your specific goals moving forward. Feel free to [contact my coaching team](#) if you would like some suggestions or guidance moving forward.

## 18. WHAT ARE THE BLANK BOXES IN THE MIDDLE OF EACH PROGRAM FOR?

They are there for you to track your weights each week, so you can focus on strength progression. You can either print out the program itself and track using a paper and pen, or simply use the excel spreadsheet included. Keeping up

with this habit of tracking is going to be an extremely important part of your success on this program.

## **19. I CAN'T DO "X EXERCISE". WHAT SHOULD I REPLACE IT WITH?**

Please see "Exercise Substitutions" on page [\*\*101\*\*](#).

## **20. FIVE DAYS PER WEEK IS TOO MUCH FOR ME (OR 4 DAYS PER WEEK ISN'T ENOUGH FOR ME). WHAT SHOULD I DO?**

If you only have four days per week to train, you should run the [\*\*four day version\*\*](#) of the program. If you would like to train 5x per week, then you should run the [\*\*5 day version\*\*](#) of the program.

## **21. SHOULD I ADD CARDIO TO THIS PROGRAM?**

I would be extra conservative with cardio on this program. While doing some low intensity cardio will not derail your recovery or progress, it will impose an additional recovery demand and if excessive, may interfere with your recovery from weight training [8, 9].

The main point of cardio from a physique and strength standpoint is to create or increase a caloric deficit for fat loss. If you are in a fat loss phase, I would recommend prioritizing the deficit from your diet, rather than relying heavily on cardio. As a general rule, I recommend keeping cardio to an effective minimum

on this program. If you must do cardio to achieve your fat loss goals, try to keep it to a maximum of one to four low intensity sessions per week around 20-30 minutes in duration. High intensity cardio should be used very sparingly; once or twice per week, if at all.

## **22. THE LOADS DON'T FEEL HEAVY ENOUGH TO ME ON THE TOP SETS. SHOULD I GO HEAVIER THAN THE TOP END OF THE INTENSITY BRACKET?**

First of all, top sets are not meant to feel excruciatingly heavy, especially at the beginning of the program. If you're used to training to failure frequently, even RPE 8-9 sets may feel a bit light to you. In this case, remember that just because something "feels harder" doesn't mean it's providing a better stimulus for strength or size. Secondly, you may be underestimating your 1RM inputs. Try adding ~10-15 lbs to your input 1RM for the lift and see if that puts the top set in the appropriate RPE zone. Keep in mind, while there are individual differences in relative strength when it comes to rep maxes, the intensity brackets included in this program should be plenty challenging for just about every truly intermediate-advanced trainee and have been peer-reviewed by elite level coaches.

## **23. THE LOADS FEEL TOO HEAVY ON TOP SETS. IS IT OKAY TO GO LIGHTER?**

Except for the first few weeks, which are a bit lighter, top sets are usually meant to get you in the RPE 7-9 zone and have you somewhat within range of PR lifts for the rep count given. If the weight given feels really heavy on any given day



for whatever reason, you should absolutely pick a weight that puts you in the right RPE zone. I discuss this at more length in the Program Explained section on auto-regulation.

## **24. THE LOADS FEEL TOO LIGHT ON SOME OF THE BACK-OFF SETS AND TECHNIQUE WORK. SHOULD I GO HEAVIER?**

No. Keep in mind that both load and effort generally increases as the program progresses so if it feels easier at the beginning, that is fine. Use these sets for their intended purpose: to really refine your lifting technique and accumulate volume. Unless you have underestimated your input 1RMs (see question 22) you should go with the loads given. This is a relatively high frequency program and combines many different training modalities so it is very important that recovery not be spread too thin. Save that extra energy for the top sets!

## **25. I UNDERSTAND RPE, BUT WHAT DOES RPE “~7-8” MEAN EXACTLY?**

RPE ~7-8 is exactly what it sounds like: something between an RPE 7 and RPE 8. RPEs are subjective ratings, meaning, they aren't a perfect science. Setting RPEs up as a range is just meant to communicate that you should be somewhere in this range of exertion. If the weight feels closer to an RPE7 for Set 1, but closer to an RPE8 by Set 3, that is perfectly fine.

## **26. WHAT DOES “A1, A2” OR “B1, B2” MEAN IN THE PROGRAM?**

This indicates that these exercises are to be done as a circuit or superset. You can go back and forth between the exercises to cut down on total workout time using the shorter rest periods indicated in the program.

*Please direct all other questions to **my coaching team** through the contact form on my website. Please avoid directing questions about this program to my social media, as it is not a reliable means of making contact with me or getting the correct information.*



# WARMUP

Warmups serve an important purpose for any training program, but are particularly crucial on this program because of the use of heavy loads on compound exercises. Before we look at exactly how you should warm up, it's important to consider what warming up serves to accomplish.

The main purpose of warming up is to increase core body temperature, which improves performance and reduces risk of injury [10, 11]. Your circadian rhythm (variations throughout the day) will largely determine your core body



temperature. When you wake up, your core temperature is at its lowest and it increases throughout the day. In terms of safety and performance, there seems to be a “sweet spot” for core body temperature, so try not to train too hot or too cold. Before jumping into any heavy lifting, breaking a light sweat through some form of cardio activity is a great idea. If you train early in the morning, doing at least five to ten minutes of low-moderate intensity cardio is especially prudent [12].

Warmups may also serve as a way to increase muscle activation. Dynamic warmup drills (active stretches that take joints through a range of motion) can improve performance and force output [13]. Don’t simply “go through the motions.” The goal is to always be very mindful about what muscles are contracting and what movement that contraction is creating.

Lastly, foam rolling has been shown to reduce DOMS (delayed onset muscle soreness) [2] and brief foam rolling with a specific focus on “tight areas” before a session can both improve range of motion [14] and possibly prevent injury [15]. Light foam rolling for two to three minutes prior to lifting is recommended.

# THE GENERAL WARMUP

EXERCISE	SETS	REPS/TIME	NOTES
Low intensity cardio	N/a	5-10min	Pick any machine which elevates your heart rate to 100-135bpm
Foam rolling/lacrosse ball	N/a	2-3min	Foam roll large muscle groups: quads, lats, calves. Optionally use a lacrosse ball for smaller muscle groups: pecs, delts, hamstrings
Front/back leg swing	1	12	12 Each leg
Side/side leg swing	1	12	12 Each leg
Standing glute squeeze	1	15 Sec	Squeeze your glutes as hard as possible
Prone trap raise	1	15	Mind muscle connection with mid back
Cable external rotation <i>(Optional)</i>	1	15	15 Each side
Cable internal rotation <i>(Optional)</i>	1	15	15 Each side
Overhead shrug <i>(Optional)</i>	1	15	Light squeeze on traps at the top of each rep

# THE SPECIFIC PYRAMID WARMUP

Before the first exercise for each bodypart, perform a basic loading pyramid:

- Pyramid up in weight with 3-4 light sets, getting progressively heavier.
- Such a warmup is only required for Primary Exercises
- For example, if you were working up to 4 sets of 350 pounds for 5 reps on the squat, you could warm up as follows:
  - Bar (45 lbs) x 15 reps
  - 135 lbs x 5 reps

- 225 lbs x 4 reps
  - 275 lbs x 3 reps
  - 315 lbs x 2 reps
  - Then begin working sets with 350 lbs for 5 reps
- On a %1RM basis, warm up pyramids can be structured like this:
- Bar (45 lbs) x 15 reps
  - 40% lbs x 5 reps
  - 50% lbs x 4 reps
  - 60% lbs x 3 reps
  - 70–75% lbs x 2 reps
  - Begin working sets

*Remember that such an extensive warmup is only required for Primary Exercises.*



WEEK 1

**POWERBUILDING**

**3.0**



WEEK 1	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 4	DEADLIFT	4	1	4	85%	8-9	3-5MIN					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR BEFORE LIFTING
	PAUSE DEADLIFT	0	2	4	67.5%	7	2-4MIN					1 SECOND PAUSE RIGHT AFTER PLATES LEAVE THE FLOOR
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	0	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!
	BAND PULL-APART	1	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH REAR DELTS
	CABLE PULLOVER	1	3	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					USE BANDS IF NO CABLES. KEEP CONSTANT TENSION ON THE LATS. BIG STRETCH AT THE TOP BY LEANING SLIGHTLY FORWARD.
	HAMMER CURL	1	4	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					KEEP ELBOWS LOCKED IN PLACE, SQUEEZE THE DUMBBELL HANDLE HARD!

WEEK 1	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 5	BACK SQUAT	4	4	6	70%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	4	4	6	72.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SET UP A COMFORTABLE ARCH, QUICK PAUSE ON CHEST AND EXPLODE UP ON EACH REP
	HELMS ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	8	2-3MIN					BE MINDFUL OF LOWER BACK FATGIUE, STAY LIGHT AND MINIMIZE CHEATING
	HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	12-15	N/A	8	1-2MIN					MACHINE, BAND OR WEIGHTED, SQUEEZE AND HOLD FOR 1 SECOND AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

REST DAY

WEEK 2

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0





WEEK 2	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 4	DEADLIFT	4	1	2	90%	8-9	3-5MIN					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR BEFORE LIFTING
	TOUCH-AND-GO DEADLIFT	0	2	8	65-70%	7	2-4MIN					DON'T BOUNCE THE PLATES OFF THE FLOOR, JUST A LIGHT TAP. ALLOW SOME MOMENTUM AND GET IN A GOOD GROOVE. BREATHE/BRACE AT THE TOP.
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	0	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!
	BAND PULL-APART	1	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH REAR DELTS
	CABLE PULLOVER	1	3	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					USE BANDS IF NO CABLES. KEEP CONSTANT TENSION ON THE LATS. BIG STRETCH AT THE TOP BY LEANING SLIGHTLY FORWARD.
	HAMMER CURL	1	4	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					KEEP ELBOWS LOCKED IN PLACE, SQUEEZE THE DUMBBELL HANDLE HARD!

WEEK 2	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 5	BACK SQUAT	4	3	6	72.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	4	3	6	75%	7-8	3-5MIN					SET UP A COMFORTABLE ARCH, QUICK PAUSE ON CHEST AND EXPLODE UP ON EACH REP
	HELMS ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	8	2-3MIN					BE MINDFUL OF LOWER BACK FATGIUE, STAY LIGHT AND MINIMIZE CHEATING
	HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	12-15	N/A	8	1-2MIN					MACHINE, BAND OR WEIGHTED, SQUEEZE AND HOLD FOR 1 SECOND AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

REST DAY

WEEK 3

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0







WEEK 4

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0



WEEK 4	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 4	DEADLIFT	4	1	1	92.5-95%	8-9	3-5MIN					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR BEFORE LIFTING
	TOUCH-AND-GO DEADLIFT	0	2	8	65-75%	7	2-4MIN					1 SECOND PAUSE RIGHT AFTER PLATES LEAVE THE FLOOR
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	0	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!
	BAND PULL-APART	1	4	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH REAR DELTS
	CABLE PULLOVER	1	3	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					USE BANDS IF NO CABLES. KEEP CONSTANT TENSION ON THE LATS. BIG STRETCH AT THE TOP BY LEANING SLIGHTLY FORWARD.
	HAMMER CURL	1	4	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					KEEP ELBOWS LOCKED IN PLACE, SQUEEZE THE DUMBBELL HANDLE HARD!

WEEK 4	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 5	BACK SQUAT	4	2	6	77.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	4	1	6	80%	7-8	3-5MIN					SET UP A COMFORTABLE ARCH, QUICK PAUSE ON CHEST AND EXPLODE UP ON EACH REP
	HELMS ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	8	2-3MIN					BE MINDFUL OF LOWER BACK FATGIUE, STAY LIGHT AND MINIMIZE CHEATING
	HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	12-15	N/A	8	1-2MIN					MACHINE, BAND OR WEIGHTED, SQUEEZE AND HOLD FOR 1 SECOND AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

REST DAY



WEEK 5

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0



WEEK 5	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 4	DEADLIFT	4	1	3	85%	7-8	3-5MIN					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR BEFORE LIFTING
	PAUSE DEADLIFT	0	2	4	67.5%	7	2-4MIN					1 SECOND PAUSE RIGHT AFTER PLATES LEAVE THE FLOOR
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	0	3	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!
	BAND PULL-APART	1	3	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH REAR DELTS
	CABLE PULLOVER	1	3	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					USE BANDS IF NO CABLES. KEEP CONSTANT TENSION ON THE LATS. BIG STRETCH AT THE TOP BY LEANING SLIGHTLY FORWARD.
	HAMMER CURL	1	3	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					KEEP ELBOWS LOCKED IN PLACE, SQUEEZE THE DUMBBELL HANDLE HARD!

WEEK 5	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 5	BACK SQUAT	4	2	6	70%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	4	2	6	72.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SET UP A COMFORTABLE ARCH, QUICK PAUSE ON CHEST AND EXPLODE UP ON EACH REP
	HELMS ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	8	2-3MIN					BE MINDFUL OF LOWER BACK FATGIUE, STAY LIGHT AND MINIMIZE CHEATING
	HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	12-15	N/A	8	1-2MIN					MACHINE, BAND OR WEIGHTED, SQUEEZE AND HOLD FOR 1 SECOND AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

REST DAY

**WEEK 6**

# **POWERBUILDING**

## **3.0**





WEEK 6	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 4	DEADLIFT	4	1	2	92.5-95%	8-9	3-5MIN					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR BEFORE LIFTING
	TOUCH-AND-GO DEADLIFT	0	2	8	65-75%	7	2-4MIN					1 SECOND PAUSE RIGHT AFTER PLATES LEAVE THE FLOOR
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	0	3	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!
	BAND PULL-APART	1	3	15-20	N/A	9	1-2MIN					MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH REAR DELTS
	CABLE PULLOVER	1	2	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					USE BANDS IF NO CABLES. KEEP CONSTANT TENSION ON THE LATS. BIG STRETCH AT THE TOP BY LEANING SLIGHTLY FORWARD.
	HAMMER CURL	1	3	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					KEEP ELBOWS LOCKED IN PLACE, SQUEEZE THE DUMBBELL HANDLE HARD!

WEEK 6	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 5	BACK SQUAT	4	3	4	77.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	4	3	5	77.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SET UP A COMFORTABLE ARCH, QUICK PAUSE ON CHEST AND EXPLODE UP ON EACH REP
	HELMS ROW	1	2	10-12	N/A	8	2-3MIN					BE MINDFUL OF LOWER BACK FATGIUE, STAY LIGHT AND MINIMIZE CHEATING
	HIP ABDUCTION	0	2	12-15	N/A	8	1-2MIN					MACHINE, BAND OR WEIGHTED, SQUEEZE AND HOLD FOR 1 SECOND AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

REST DAY

WEEK 7

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0





**WEEK 8**

# **POWERBUILDING**

## **3.0**







WEEK 9

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0

TAPER WEEK - LOCK IN TECHNIQUE AND PRIORITIZE RECOVERY WITH LOWER VOLUME												
WEEK 9	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 1	BACK SQUAT	4	1	1	90%	~7-8	3-5MIN					TRY TO MOVE THE BAR AS EXPLOSIVELY AS POSSIBLE ON THE POSITIVE. APPROACH WITH CONFIDENCE. TECHNIQUE LOCKED. DON'T OVERHYPE.
	STRICT BENCH PRESS	4	1	4	75%	5-6	3-5MIN					MAKE EVERY REP LOOK EXACTLY THE SAME. 1 SECOND PAUSE ON EACH REP.
	RESET DEADLIFT	4	2	3	65%	4-5	3-5MIN					STAND UP AND SET UP AGAIN IN BETWEEN EACH REP. THINK OF EACH SET AS 3 SEPARATE SINGLES.
	CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW	1	4	6-8	N/A	8	1-2MIN					CAN USE MACHINE OR BRACE AGAINST BENCH. MINIMIZE CHEATING.

REST DAY

WEEK 9	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 2	DEADLIFT	4	1	1	90%	~7-8	3-5MIN					TRY TO MOVE THE BAR AS EXPLOSIVELY AS POSSIBLE ON THE POSITIVE. APPROACH WITH CONFIDENCE. TECHNIQUE LOCKED. DON'T OVERHYPE.
	BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	3	2	8	70%	6	2-3MIN					THESE ARE INTENTIONALLY LIGHT FOR SHOULDER STABILITY AND BALANCE. DON'T PUSH THESE HARD. BIG BENCH DAY NEXT.
	ANDERSON SQUAT	3	2	5	N/A	5	2-4MIN					THIS IS A PIN SQUAT THAT STARTS AND ENDS WITH THE BAR ON THE PINS. AT THE BOTTOM YOU'RE JUST ABOVE PARALLEL. GET TIGHT.
	BARBELL (OR EZ-BAR) STRICT CURL	1	4	6-8	N/A	6	1-2MIN					LEAN AGAINST WALL AND MAINTAIN WALL CONTACT WITH HEAD, HIPS AND BACK. KEEP ELBOWS PINNED AT SIDES. CONTROL THE WEIGHT.

REST DAY

WEEK 9	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 3	STRICT BENCH PRESS	4	1	1	92.5%	~8-9	3-5MIN					TRY TO MOVE THE BAR AS EXPLOSIVELY AS POSSIBLE ON THE POSITIVE. APPROACH WITH CONFIDENCE. TECHNIQUE LOCKED. DON'T OVERHYPE.
	BACK SQUAT	4	2	5	75%	5-6	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	SEATED LEG CURL	1	4	6-8	N/A	10	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT
	SEATED FACE PULL	0	4	12-15	N/A	10	1-2MIN					DON'T GO TOO HEAVY, FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

2 REST DAYS

## IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT WEEK 10

**IF YOU ARE NOT FEELING WELL RECOVERED AFTER COMPLETING WEEK 9 (ACHY JOINTS, POOR SLEEP, LOW ENERGY) TAKE AN EXTRA REST DAY OR TWO BEFORE RUNNING WEEK 10.**

- ALWAYS USE A GOOD SPOTTER WHEN ATTEMPTING MAX EFFORT LIFTS
- ALWAYS USE SAFETY BARS ON SQUAT AND BENCH PRESS (IN CASE YOU HAVE TO DUMP THE BAR)
- DO NOT TEST MAXES IF YOU ARE FEELING JOINT PAIN
- DO NOT TEST MAXES IF YOU DO NOT FEEL PROPERLY RECOVERED
- DO NOT TEST MAXES IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A GOOD SPOTTER
- MAXES SHOULD BE DONE AT A 9.5-10 RPE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO PUSH TO THE POINT WHERE YOU ACTUALLY FAIL. I RECOMMEND STOPPING AT THE POINT WHERE YOU DON'T THINK YOU COULD GET ANOTHER REP WITH GOOD FORM.

## WHAT WEEK TO RUN?

- RUN WEEK 10A ONLY IF YOU HAVE COMPETITIVE POWERLIFTING GOALS
- RUN WEEK 10B IF YOU HAVE MOSTLY BODYBUILDING AND GENERAL STRENGTH GOALS

WEEK 10A

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0



MAX TESTING OPTION A: IMPORTANT! CHOOSE EITHER WEEK 10A OR WEEK 10B. DO NOT RUN BOTH WEEKS. SEE ABOVE FOR SUGGESTIONS ON WHICH WEEK TO RUN.												
WEEK 10A	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
SQUAT TEST:	BACK SQUAT	5	1+	1	100-105%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AIM FOR A NEW PR. START WITH 100% AND INCREASE BY ~2.5% EVERY ATTEMPT UNTIL YOU HIT A 9.5-10 RPE. USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM!
	LEG CURL	1	2	10	N/A	7	1-2MIN					CAN BE SEATED OR LYING. FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	1	2	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT, DON'T LET FORM GET SLOPPY TOWARD THE END OF THE SET!

REST DAY

WEEK 10A	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
BENCH TEST:	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	5	1+	1	100-105%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AIM FOR A NEW PR. START WITH 100% AND INCREASE BY ~2.5% EVERY ATTEMPT UNTIL YOU HIT A 9.5-10 RPE. USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM!
	BARBELL (OR EZ-BAR) STRICT CURL	3	1	3	N/A	10	1-2MIN					LEAN AGAINST WALL AND MAINTAIN WALL CONTACT WITH HEAD, HIPS AND BACK. KEEP ELBOWS PINNED AT SIDES. CONTROL THE WEIGHT.
	BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	1	2	5	N/A	7	2-3MIN					PRESS UP AND BACK OVERHEAD, SLIGHT PAUSE ON THE CHEST ON EACH REP

REST DAY

WEEK 10A	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
DEADLIFT TEST:	DEADLIFT	5	1+	1	100-105%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AIM FOR A NEW PR. START WITH 100% AND INCREASE BY ~2.5% EVERY ATTEMPT UNTIL YOU HIT A 9.5-10 RPE. USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM!
	CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	7	1-2MIN					CAN USE MACHINE OR BRACE AGAINST BENCH. MINIMIZE CHEATING.
	DUMBBELL SKULL CRUSHER	1	2	12-15	N/A	7	1-2MIN					ARC THE DUMBBELLS BEHIND YOUR HEAD. CONSTANT TENSION ON TRICEPS

REST DAY

WEEK 10B

# POWERBUILDING

## 3.0

MAX TESTING OPTION B: IMPORTANT! CHOOSE EITHER WEEK 10A OR WEEK 10B. DO NOT RUN BOTH WEEKS. SEE ABOVE FOR SUGGESTIONS ON WHICH WEEK TO RUN.

WEEK 10B	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
SQUAT TEST:	BACK SQUAT	5	1	AMRAP	90%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AS MANY REPS AS POSSIBLE. ALWAYS USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM. AIM TO HIT 3-5 REPS
	LEG CURL	1	2	10	N/A	7	1-2MIN					CAN BE SEATED OR LYING. FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT
	DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE	1	2	15-20	N/A	7	1-2MIN					FOCUS ON CONTRACTING YOUR DELTS TO MOVE THE WEIGHT

REST DAY

WEEK 10B	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
BENCH TEST:	BARBELL BENCH PRESS	5	1	AMRAP	90%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AS MANY REPS AS POSSIBLE. ALWAYS USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM. AIM TO HIT 3-5 REPS
	BARBELL (OR EZ-BAR) STRICT CURL	3	1	3	N/A	10	1-2MIN					LEAN AGAINST WALL AND MAINTAIN WALL CONTACT WITH HEAD, HIPS AND BACK. KEEP ELBOWS PINNED AT SIDES. CONTROL THE WEIGHT.
	BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	1	2	5	N/A	7	2-3MIN					PRESS UP AND BACK OVERHEAD, SLIGHT PAUSE ON THE CHEST ON EACH REP

REST DAY

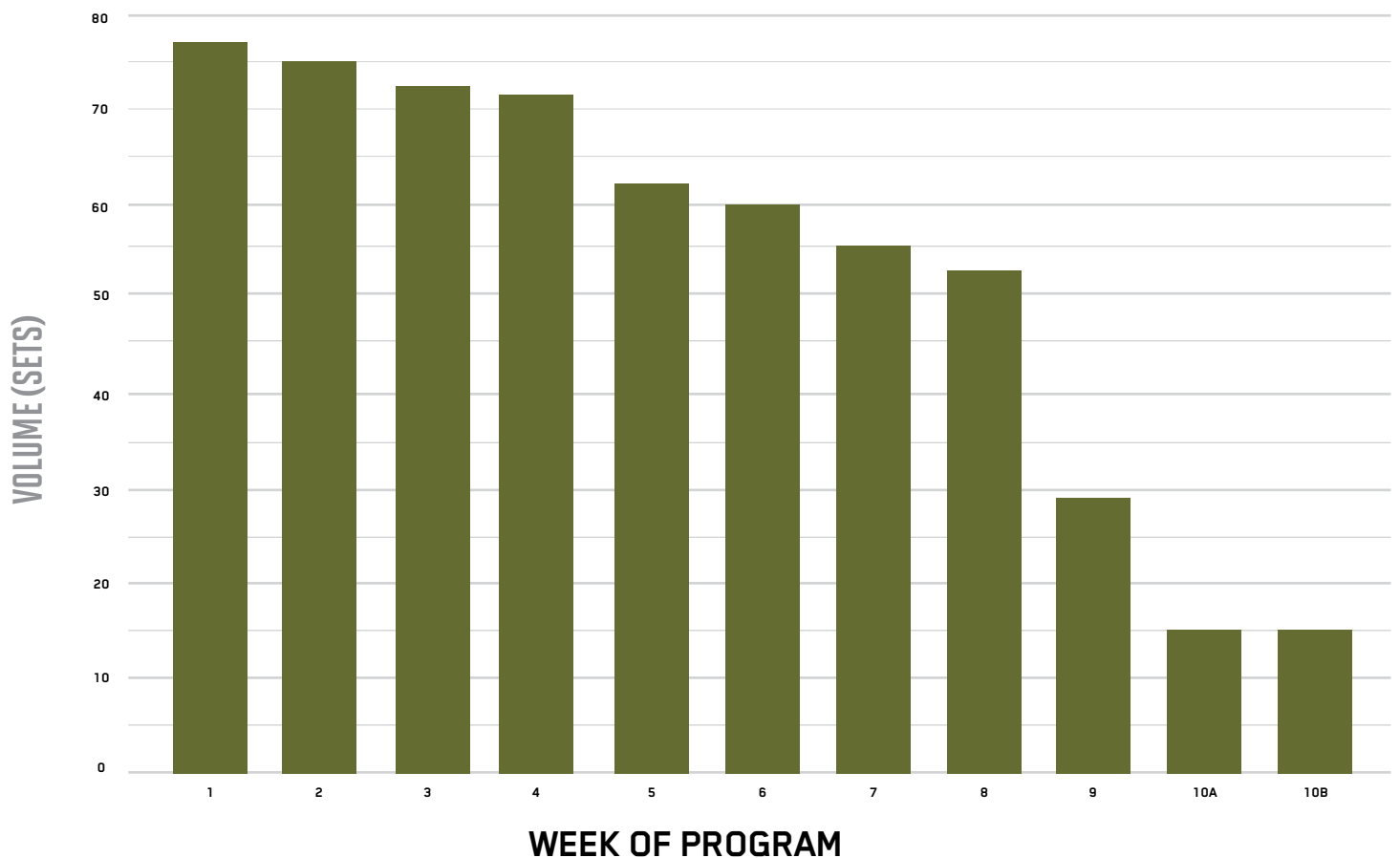
WEEK 10B	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
DEADLIFT TEST:	DEADLIFT	5	1	AMRAP	90%	9.5-10	4-6MIN					AS MANY REPS AS POSSIBLE. ALWAYS USE A SPOTTER AND GOOD FORM. AIM TO HIT 3-5 REPS
	CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW	1	3	10-12	N/A	7	1-2MIN					CAN USE MACHINE OR BRACE AGAINST BENCH. MINIMIZE CHEATING.
	DUMBBELL SKULL CRUSHER	1	2	12-15	N/A	7	1-2MIN					ARC THE DUMBBELLS BEHIND YOUR HEAD. CONSTANT TENSION ON TRICEPS

REST DAY

Weekly Volumes (Sets)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10A	10B
Chest	11	10	10	8	7	9	8	6	2	1	1
Back	21	21	21	21	18	15	15	15	8	3	3
Biceps	8	8	8	8	6	7	6	6	4	1	1
Triceps	6	3	6	3	5	2	4	2	0	2	2
Delts	17	16	16	14	12	14	13	11	4	5	5
Upper Traps	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Quads	14	13	11	12	9	12	10	10	8	2	2
Hamstrings	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	3	3
Glutes	19	18	16	17	14	16	13	13	8	2	2
Calves	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
Abs	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0

Weekly Volumes (Sets)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10A	10B
Total	77	75	73	72	62	60	55	53	28	15	15

## TOTAL WEEKLY VOLUME OF PROGRAM



# EXERCISE DEFINITIONS

<b>CHEST</b>	Strict Bench Press, Barbell Bench Press, Close Grip Bench Press, Barbell Pin Bench Press
<b>BACK</b>	Chest-Supported Row, Seated Face Pull, Neutral Grip Pulldown, Band Pull-Apart, Cable Pullover, Helms Row
<b>BICEPS</b>	Barbell (or EZ-Bar) Strict Curl, Hammer Curl
<b>TRICEPS</b>	Close Grip Bench Press, Dumbbell Skull Crusher
<b>DELTS</b>	Barbell Overhead Press, Strict Bench Press, Barbell Bench Press, Close Grip Bench Press, Dumbbell Lateral Raise, Barbell Pin Bench Press
<b>UPPER TRAPS</b>	Deadlift, Pause Deadlift, Touch-And-Go Deadlift
<b>QUADS</b>	Back Squat, Anderson Squat, Barbell Box Squat, Deadlift, Pause Deadlift, Touch-And-Go Deadlift
<b>HAMSTRINGS</b>	Pin Good Morning (or 45° Back Extension), Seated Leg Curl, Deadlift, Pause Deadlift, Touch-And-Go Deadlift
<b>GLUTES</b>	Back Squat, Anderson Squat, Barbell Box Squat, Deadlift, Pause Deadlift, Touch-And-Go Deadlift, Hip Abduction, Barbell RDL
<b>CALVES</b>	Standing Calf Raise
<b>ABS</b>	Hanging Leg Raise



# PROGRAM EXPLAINED

In this section, I will outline how the program is set up in terms of the split, autoregulation, progression and periodization.

## THE SPLIT

This program uses a consistent full body split for all 10 weeks. The previous two programs alternated between different splits on even and odd weeks, which allowed us to distinctly alternate between more hypertrophy and strength-



focused weeks. However, because this program's primary purpose is maximizing strength on the Big 3 lifts, a constant split allows for more consistent strength progression and specificity through regular practice and repetition.

Throughout the program, top sets have been implemented and are highlighted in **green** in the program sheets. This is intended to maintain familiarity with what relatively heavy loads "feel like" and to keep confidence high throughout the program. These are not meant to be all out, max effort sets, but should still feel relatively challenging, especially toward the second half of the program. For example, in Week 1 you will do one heavy top set of one rep on the back squat and one heavy top set of one rep on the bench press. Lastly, each week you will have one heavy set of deadlifts, which will be immediately followed by either pause or touch-and-go deadlifts.

You will be squatting 3x per week, benching 3x per week and deadlift 1x per week on this program. The higher squat frequency will carry over to the deadlift (you can think of the squat as a deadlift accessory lift) and the one deadlift day per week is performed with relatively higher exertion.

The remainder of the program is dedicated to filling in any gaps in terms of muscular development with secondary and tertiary exercises. Because strength is the main focus, there is relatively less volume dedicated to these exercises so that recovery can be appropriately managed.

# THE AUTOREGULATION

Autoregulation is when you make some choices about your training during your workout rather than having everything locked into place before your workout. If you're new to autoregulation, it may sound like a technical concept, but it's actually very simple. If you've ever done a few extra reps because you were feeling good or took an extra minute of rest to recover after a tough set, then you've already used autoregulation in your training. It essentially just means "adjusting on the fly."

Autoregulation doesn't mean you get to completely go by feel and suddenly have an excuse to totally sandbag your workouts on bad days. Instead, it can be seen as leveraging the fact that performance will differ from day to day.

When running a fixed program, on a day that you're feeling extremely strong and performing extremely well, you might be confined to doing work that is well below your potential for that day. That's wasted potential. On an autoregulated program, however, if you're feeling particularly strong on one day, you have the freedom to go heavier than usual. And the same thing applies for days that you're not feeling as strong, you have the permission to use weights that match your abilities on that specific day.

This isn't just something I do because it seems intuitively appealing. Research consistently shows that an autoregulated approach results in better strength

gains [16–18]. Remember, autoregulation does not mean just tossing in the towel when you’re having a bad day. Instead, these studies use techniques, such as tracking bar velocity loss, to allow more informed and structured adjustments to be made. And while most of us don’t have access to a bar velocity tracker, luckily there are several other methods that don’t require any equipment and still offer better results than a fixed program [16, 17]. That brings us to the two main ways that autoregulation will be used in this program: RPE and Intensity Brackets.

# 1. RPE

RPE stands for Rating of Perceived Exertion and ranks how hard a set was on a scale of 1–10. This table, adapted from the MASS Research Review should help clarify what each RPE value means.

TABLE 1: RESISTANCE TRAINING–SPECIFIC RIR–BASED RPE SCALE	
RPE SCORE	RIR/DESCRIPTION
10	Maximal Effort
9.5	No RIR, but could increase load
9	1 RIR
8.5	Definitely 1, maybe 2RIR
8	2 RIR
7.5	Definitely 2, maybe 3RIR
7	3 RIR

5-6	4-6 RIR
3-4	Light Effort
1-2	Light to no Effort

Adapted from Zourdos et al (2016)

RPE= Rating of Perceived Exertion, RIR= Repetitions in Reserve

Source: MASS Research Review, Volume 3, Issue 9

The goal is to select a weight that you can use for all of the working sets that will have you hitting the prescribed RPE on the last set. This means that it is very likely that your first couple sets will be easier than the target RPE. For example, if you're performing 3 sets and the prescribed RPE is 8, it is normal and expected that your first set will be closer to a ~6 RPE, since the sets will get harder as you go. Of course, if the weight you've selected is clearly too light or too heavy, feel free to adjust the weight for the next set.



WEEK 1	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 1	BACK SQUAT (TOP SINGLE)	4	1	1	85-87.5%	6-8	3-5MIN					TOP SET. FOCUS ON TECHNIQUE AND EXPLOSIVE POWER.
	BACK SQUAT	0	3	5	75-77.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	3	2	8	70%	6	2-3MIN					THESE ARE INTENTIONALLY LIGHT FOR SHOULDER STABILITY AND BALANCE. DON'T PUSH THESE HARD. BIG BENCH DAY TOMORROW.
	PIN GOOD MORNING (OR 45° BACK EXTENSION)	2	2	8-10	N/A	6	2-3MIN					SET THE PINS HIGH, SHORT ROM, USE LOW BAR POSITION, SET HIPS BACK AND KEEP SHINS VERTICAL
	CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW	1	4	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					CAN USE MACHINE OR BRACE AGAINST BENCH. MINIMIZE CHEATING.

Due to the subjectiveness of the RPE scale, along with the individual variability that is inherent with effort levels at any given %1RM, this program features RPE ranges for the main lifts, rather than concrete values. The purpose of this is to provide more constructive feedback on if you are using an appropriate weight for these lifts. Similar to other lifts, the goal for these will be to select a weight

that puts you within this range on the last set. This means that if the prescribed RPE is 7-8 and you hit failure on the last set, you will want to adjust your input 1RM for that lift down (or use the lower end of the intensity range next time, if applicable). On the other hand, if you reach a 7, 7.5, or 8 RPE on the last set, you can be confident that you selected an appropriate weight.

For top sets, highlighted in **green** within this program, you will find RPEs with ~ before it (e.g. ~7-8). Because these are just one heavy set, it is expected that there may be a bit more variance in perceived effort. This "approximately" symbol is meant to display that, while this is the goal for the RPE, it is okay if you are slightly outside of this range. Overall, as long as you are close to this RPE range, you should also feel confident that you have selected an appropriate weight. If you are consistently outside of this range, you may need to adjust your input 1RM values.

Using RPE, on days that you are performing well, you can push heavier than normal. On days that you are not feeling as strong, you can train lighter but still reach the appropriate effort threshold. Obviously, RPE is not intended to be used as an excuse to train light all the time, and it is still important to keep yourself accountable and progressing overall.

## 2. INTENSITY BRACKETS

For heavier sets and top sets, I use intensity brackets in the program to assign

load. For example on Day 1 of Week 1, we kick the program off with a top set for one rep on the back squat, using 85–87.5% 1RM. So, for example, if your back squat one rep max is 405 pounds, you'd load something between 85 percent and 87.5 percent of 405 pounds. This would give you a loading range of approximately 345–355 pounds.



WEEK 1	EXERCISE	WARM-UP SETS	WORKING SETS	REPS	%1RM	RPE	REST	SET 1	SET 2	SET 3	SET 4	NOTES
FULL BODY 1	BACK SQUAT (TOP SINGLE)	4	1	1	85-87.5%	-6-8	3-5MIN					TOP SET. FOCUS ON TECHNIQUE AND EXPLOSIVE POWER.
	BACK SQUAT	0	3	5	75-77.5%	7-8	3-5MIN					SIT BACK AND DOWN, KEEP YOUR UPPER BACK TIGHT TO THE BAR
	BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	3	2	8	70%	6	2-3MIN					THESE ARE INTENTIONALLY LIGHT FOR SHOULDER STABILITY AND BALANCE. DON'T PUSH THESE HARD. BIG BENCH DAY TOMORROW.
	PIN GOOD MORNING (OR 45° BACK EXTENSION)	2	2	8-10	N/A	6	2-3MIN					SET THE PINS HIGH, SHORT ROM, USE LOW BAR POSITION, SET HIPS BACK AND KEEP SHINS VERTICAL
	CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW	1	4	8-10	N/A	9	1-2MIN					CAN USE MACHINE OR BRACE AGAINST BENCH. MINIMIZE CHEATING.

On days you are feeling good and strong, you should aim for the top end of the range. On days you are not feeling as strong, you should aim for the bottom end of the range.

This is SO IMPORTANT that it bears repeating.

When using intensity brackets, DO NOT feel as though you always need to hit the top end of the bracket in order for that workout to be considered a success. Knowing when to push and when to pull back is an extremely important skillset to develop as a mature lifter. In fact, this is the entire point of using autoregulation in the first place – you have the freedom to go a bit heavier on days when you feel strong and to go a bit lighter on days when you do not feel strong.

In my coaching experience, trainees will often feel like a failure if they don't



hit the top end of the bracket. This can be a dangerous trap. Pushing yourself to the top end of the limit on days that you're feeling weak can result in form breakdown, excessive fatigue accumulation and poor lifting psychology. I use the mid or low end of the intensity bracket in training any time the warmups feel heavy and my performance is low.

As a general rule, if you have some outside stressor in your personal life, didn't sleep well the night before, or even didn't time your pre-workout optimally due to legitimate time constraints, you have every reason to opt for the low end of the bracket. In fact, opting for the low end of the bracket on a day you are feeling weaker will actually induce a more effective training stimulus than if you were to push beyond your limits for that day, as that would present yet another high-stress demand for your body to overcome.

Of course, it's still a good idea to have an idea in your head of what weights you're planning to hit for each lift, but most of the time I won't know whether I'm going to use the low, mid or high end of the bracket until I get into my warmup sets. Also, you can't always go by how you're feeling going into the workout. Some days that I feel really good going into the workout, the warmup sets end up feeling really heavy, so I opt for the low end of the bracket. And other days I feel really bad going into the workout, but the warmup sets actually end up feeling really easy, so I opt for the high end of the bracket.

Remember, for autoregulation to be effective, you need to actually

autoregulate. This means you need to pay attention to how you're feeling that day, notice how the warmups move and then make an educated decision about what weight you should load for your top set. And again, there is no shame in using a lighter load on days where your performance is clearly not at 100 percent. As long as you're honest with yourself, a day will come when you feel at 100 percent again very soon, and because you had the wherewithal to hold back when appropriate, you will be recovered and ready for when the timing feels right for a push.

## THE PROGRESSION

### PRIMARY EXERCISES:

As mentioned previously, all primary exercises use either a fixed percentage of your one rep max (%1RM) or intensity brackets using a range of %1RM.

If you are given a fixed %1RM, you simply have to execute the sets and reps at that weight, and the progression will take care of itself.

If you are given a range of %1RM (intensity brackets), you should use the autoregulation method explained above to help you determine the weight you will use for that day.

## HOW TO DETERMINE YOUR ONE REP MAX

Of course, to use a %1RM approach, you must know (or at least have a rough idea of) what your one rep max is for that exercise. Because there is a max testing at the end of Phase 1, you should have a good idea of your maxes if you recently completed Phase 1. However, if not, you may need to ballpark it using another method.

Remember that the 1RMs you use should be your CURRENT 1RMs. Just because you hit a certain weight a year ago does not mean that is your current 1 rep max. Input 1RMs are not necessarily all-time PRs. They are the weights you could hit for a 1 rep max today.

If you don't know your one rep max currently for any of the lifts, there are three different ways you can estimate it. Remember, you don't need to know exactly what your true one rep max is to find the right loads. You just need to be in the right ballpark. Let's use the squat as an example to illustrate for anyone who can't already currently estimate their 1RM.

Always use a spotter's assistance and safety pins when testing 1 rep maxes!

**OPTION 1** – Do an AMRAP test as follows:

- Warm up by pyramiding up in weight using estimated 1RM:

- Bar x 15, 50% x 8, 60% x 4, 70% x 3, 80% x 2, 85% x 1.
- Do a set of as many reps as possible with 90–92.5 percent of your estimated 1RM using a spotter for safety
- Alternatively, you can pick a weight you think you can do about three to five reps with, and do as many reps as possible using a spotter for safety
- Plug the results of the AMRAP test in to this 1RM calculator to determine your new working 1RM:
- <http://www.exrx.net/Calculators/OneRepMax.html>

**OPTION 2** – Plug the results of any recent “tough set” taken close to failure in the six or lower rep range into this calculator, which will estimate your 1RM:

- <http://www.exrx.net/Calculators/OneRepMax.html>

**OPTION 3** – Do an actual 1 rep max test:

This approach is more suitable for experienced powerlifters accustomed to hitting heavy singles. For everyone else, this is generally not my preferred option because if you aren’t accustomed to maxing out with heavy loads, it can result in form breakdown and potentially carry a higher risk of injury. If you are going to use this approach, think of it more like an “RPE 9.5 max” rather than a true RPE 10 max that you risk failing. Remember, we’re only trying to get an estimate of what you could do to help determine the loads you should use. It isn’t important for us to know exactly where your strength ceiling actually is in order to apply a progressive stimulus in the program. If you decide to go this route, perform the max test as follows:

- Warm up by pyramiding up in weight using currently estimated 1RM:
- Bar x 15, 50% x 8, 60% x 4, 70% x 3, 80% x 2, 85% x 1, 95% x 1
- Pick a weight between 100 percent and 107.5 percent of your currently estimated 1RM and complete it for one rep
- Stop once you feel like you're in the RPE 9-10 zone. You've found your estimated 1RM.

Note: Options 1 and 2 are preferred for those with primarily bodybuilding goals. Because powerlifters are generally more accustomed to doing heavy singles, Option 3 may be simpler for those with primarily powerlifting goals.

Note: If you do any AMRAP tests or max tests before beginning the program, do them on their own day for each lift and then rest at least two days before beginning Week 1, Day 1.

## SECONDARY/TERTIARY EXERCISES:

For secondary and tertiary exercises, there is typically a rep range given (for example, "10-12 reps" or "12-15 reps"). Ideally, you would progress by adding reps with the same weight until you reach the top end of the rep range. Once you reach the top end of the range, you would add some minimum amount of weight and start back at the bottom of the range again. On some exercises, it will be impossible to add reps and/or weight every week because it will be impossible to maintain good form by the end of the program. Therefore, the

main goal of every secondary and tertiary exercise is simply to make an effort to do something better from week to week. This can be any of the following:

- Increasing either rep(s) or weight;
  - Improving technique (such as by controlling the tempo better than last time);
- or
- Improving the mind-muscle connection (such as by “squeezing” the target muscle harder than last time)

## THE PERIODIZATION

A technical definition of periodization is “a method for employing sequential or phasic alterations in the workload, training focus, and training tasks contained within the microcycle, mesocycle, and annual training plan. The approach depends on the goals established for the specified training period. A periodized training plan that is properly designed provides a framework for appropriately sequencing training so that training tasks, content, and workloads are varied at a multitude of levels in a logical, phasic pattern in order to ensure the development of specific physiological and performance outcomes at predetermined time points.” [19].

Yeah, it’s a mouthful. For this reason, most evidence-based coaches prefer to think of periodization simply in terms of how a program is organized over time. In general, we can organize training into three main categories based on time frame: the macrocycle (usually a full calendar year or competition season), the



mesocycle (usually a single training program) and the microcycle (usually one week of training).

A. THE MACROCYCLE:

The macrocycle takes a big picture look at how a given training program fits into a yearly training plan. This program serves the purpose of maximizing strength on the Big 3 lifts. For someone who personally places bodybuilding above powerlifting, this program can fit into the yearly training plan something like this:

QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approach: Powerbuilding</li><li>• Main goal: Equal focus on size and strength</li></ul> Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approach: Bodybuilding</li><li>• Main goal: Gain size (put strength work at maintenance)</li></ul> Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approach: Powerlifting</li><li>• Main goal: Gain strength (put hypertrophy work at maintenance)</li></ul> Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approach: Bodybuilding</li><li>• Main goal: Gain size (put strength work at maintenance)</li></ul> Ex. Pure Bodybuilding Program

*A full calendar year of training can be split up into distinct phases, each with a specific primary goal. This is how powerbuilding and strength phases can be organized for a trainee mostly concerned with gaining muscle.*

For someone who places powerlifting above bodybuilding, this program can fit into the yearly training plan something like this:

QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2		QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach: Powerbuilding</li> <li>• Main goal: Equal focus on size and strength (slightly more size emphasis)</li> </ul> <p>Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach: Powerlifting (peaking)</li> <li>• Main goal: Develop max strength leading into competition</li> </ul> <p>Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 3</p>	Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach: Hypertrophy</li> <li>• Main goal: Gain muscle to help break strength plateaus</li> </ul> <p>Ex. Pure Bodybuilding Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach: Powerbuilding</li> <li>• Main goal: Equal focus on size and strength (slightly more strength emphasis)</li> </ul> <p>Ex. Powerbuilding Phase 1</p>

*How powerbuilding phases can fit into a yearly training plan for a powerlifter.*

Of course, these are just examples. There are virtually an infinite number of ways you could plan out your goals across a full year of training according to your own goals, weak points and preferences. The point here is that, from a periodization standpoint, a powerbuilding program fits nicely into a macrocycle for both someone primarily concerned with building size and for someone primarily concerned with gaining strength.

## B. THE MESOCYCLE:

The mesocycle typically refers to how training is organized over a period of a few months. Some coaches prefer to use shorter mesocycle lengths of three or four weeks, while others write programs over longer time frames in the one to three month range. Since this program is 10 weeks in length, we can consider the entire program itself as one mesocycle.

The mesocycle is organized such that the training focus stays consistent throughout, emphasizing progression on the Big 3 lifts.

Overall, this program uses a linear periodization approach. Simply put, this means the volume decreases as load and intensity increase across the entire program. To ensure adequate recovery, the goal is to gradually handle heavier weights as volume tapers.

Throughout the program there are also principles borrowed from a variety of different periodization strategies including daily undulating periodization (different reps and loads are used for the same lift within the training week), weekly undulating periodization (rep counts progress non-linearly from week to week) and conjugate periodization (exercise variations are switched regularly).

## **DELOAD (WEEK 5)**

There is a semi-deload week in Week 5, where volume and RPEs are lowered slightly. Rather than think of this week as a complete deload, I prefer to think of it as a “technique week” where you check in on your form on the main lifts and focus on improving the mind-muscle connection on the accessories. It is important to strictly follow RPEs in Week 5 to promote recovery in preparation for the challenging remainder of the program.

## **TAPER (WEEK 9)**

In Week 9, there is a taper week. This can also be thought of as a preparation week, where we are trying to promote recovery while also practicing performing relatively heavy “practice sets” for each of the main lifts. Overall volume for the main lifts has been decreased significantly, along with accessory movements being minimized this week to ensure maximum recovery and preparedness leading into the max testing week.

## **MAX TESTING**

In Week 10 you have the option of testing your maxes to see what kind of progress you made over the last 10 weeks. If you have no goals of competing in powerlifting, I recommend running Week 10B since you will be using an AMRAP test to determine strength at a slightly higher rep count, making it more specific to training for hypertrophy. Additionally, it just isn't really

necessary for bodybuilders to do 1 rep maxes unless they plan to use that skill in a powerlifting competition. The AMRAP test in Week 10B will provide useful information for future training phases without needing to risk form breakdown on a heavy single.

On the other hand, I recommend that those more interested in powerlifting or who have goals of competing in powerlifting run Week 10A since it is more specific to the sport. In a powerlifting competition you will attempt heavy singles and it is important to practice that skill periodically in training.

## C. THE MICROCYLE

The microcycle typically refers to a single week of training. In this program, there is one mesocycle structure that is kept constant throughout, as we have the primary focus of progressing the Big 3 lifts. Let's take a look:

### **Weeks 1-8**

#### **THE SQUAT**

Each week will contain three squat days. The first squat day is meant to be the hardest of the week, starting with a heavy single (top set) before backing off for the remaining sets. The second squat day alternates each week between performing an Anderson squat and a barbell box squat. This is meant to be

relatively easier work, to maintain work capacity and address weak points, while adding variation. The final squat day is a moderate intensity day, where we are back to the standard back squat, but with slightly higher reps than the first squat day.

## **THE BENCH PRESS**

The overall structure of the bench press within each week is almost identical to that of the squat. Each week will contain three bench days: one with a heavy single (top set) before back off work, another alternating each week between performing a close-grip bench press and a barbell pin bench press and a final “moderate” bench day, where we are back to the standard barbell bench press, but with slightly higher reps than the first bench day.

## **THE DEADLIFT**

There is only one deadlift day each week. This day is focused on hitting one heavy set before switching to either the pause deadlift or touch-and-go deadlift (these two alternate each week). Since the deadlift is such a taxing exercise, rather than adding in a second deadlift day, this program uses extra back squat work to assist with the progression of the deadlift.





# PROGRAM VARIABLES

## TECHNIQUE

From a strength perspective, I consider technique to be the most fundamental variable in this program and is covered in detail in the Powerbuilding Technique Handbook included with this program. Make sure to give it a thorough read, as in terms of both size and strength, it will be critical for determining your success on this program. If there are any other exercises that you are not sure how to perform with proper technique, please see the [\*\*Exercise Video Demonstrations\*\*](#)



section. For now, let's move on to the other training variables.

## EFFORT/INTENSITY

*How hard should you push each set?*

As mentioned, this program uses both percentage-based and RPE-based methods for determining what weights you should use, which will ultimately determine your level of effort. How hard you should be pushing yourself mainly depends on the exercise you're performing.

- **Primary Exercises:** Primary exercises will see a wide range of RPEs.

Generally speaking, working sets will be in the ~7-9 RPE range, but sometimes lower for promoting recovery. Keep in mind that a true RPE 6-7 is still a tough set, depending on the %1RM range and where that set is placed in the program. If a set feels "easy" focus on nailing your technique and moving the weight with maximum explosive force on the concentric. In general, I recommend avoiding failure on primary exercises since it presents a large recovery demand without a significant additional stimulus for hypertrophy or strength. Research repeatedly tells us that it simply isn't necessary to train all the way to failure to make strength and size gains. In addition, it clearly can be counterproductive if it causes fatigue to consistently exceed your ability to recover [20-22].

- **Secondary/Tertiary Exercises:** Most sets on secondary and tertiary

exercises are in the ~8-9 RPE zone in this program, meaning one or two reps are being “left in the tank.” However, when a secondary or tertiary exercise is the last exercise for a given body part that day, you can take the last set to failure with good technique. Also, it’s important to remember that an RPE 9 set is still a tough set. It means that, if you had a gun to your head, you could only barely squeeze out one more rep with good form. This is a far cry from simply “going through the motions” and just “getting a pump” in the gym. RPE 10 sets are also included in various exercises throughout the program to ensure that you are in fact adequately pushing yourself and comfortable with pushing to your limits when appropriate.

While I admire a strong work ethic, similar to volume, more effort is not always better. Properly applied effort is what we are always looking for. This means that we should reserve training to failure (or near failure) for when it fits within the context of the program as a whole.

## **VOLUME**

Volume loosely refers to the total amount of work you are doing. This is often approximated as sets x reps x load, but is often simply thought of as the total number of working sets. Total volume can be viewed as both volume per-session and volume per-week. Per-session volume requirements are actually quite low, with the research showing just one single set to be an adequate stimulus for hypertrophy [23]. However, multiple sets per muscle group are thought to be required to maximize hypertrophy [24]. It is important to remember that not all volume is created equally, and more volume is not

always the answer. A study comparing five sets of 10 reps versus 10 sets of 10 reps on the squat actually showed greater strength responses in the five sets group, despite using half the volume. Additionally, the 10 x 10 group lost muscle (on average) in their legs [25], so there appears to be a volume limit, past which more volume is not helpful for hypertrophy.

I have also provided the weekly volume analytics for each body part and in terms of total working sets. From these, you can adjust the figures slightly up or down based on your previous training experience. Granted, while these values provide some insight, they can be very misleading. For example, when it comes to both stimulus and fatigue, there is an enormous difference between a set of eight on squats and a set of eight on leg extensions. Yet, in the volume analytics, these would both count as one set for the quads. Similarly, for muscles like the triceps, I have decided to only count isolation work, close-grip bench press (flat and incline) and dips. As such, the numbers may appear artificially deflated, since we know the triceps will be hammered indirectly from all of the horizontal and vertical pressing in the program. Therefore, I encourage you to view the volume analytics merely as another tool in your toolbox, rather than as a determinative factor for the results you'll get from this program. Not all volume is created equally, and more isn't necessarily better.

## AN IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER ABOUT TRAINING VOLUME

If you're coming to this program from a background of super high volume training, hopefully this routine will help you find the balance you need for a long and prosperous training career. Try to keep in mind that volume is organized in this program in a structured manner and, throughout the program, our number one priority is quality of execution.

Just because someone may be running a higher volume training program than you, it does not imply that they will see better results. This is because there are so many factors other than volume that go into proper program design. It is therefore, careless and shortsighted to judge a program based merely on how many sets it has you doing. Granted, volume has been identified as one of the primary factors driving muscle growth, so it must still be considered a central tenet of program design [26-29]. Still, this shouldn't tempt us to fall for either of the two most common volume misconceptions:

1. The "Pedestal Myth": the false idea that volume matters more than everything else. The reality is that ALL program variables must fit together like a puzzle, and it would be inappropriate to put one variable on a pedestal.
2. The "Quantity-Over-Quality Myth": the false idea that more volume is always better. Like the rest of the training variables, volume must be properly managed within the training week and complement the other, more foundational programming factors like proper exercise execution (technique),

the prioritization of recovery and the management of effort.

I elaborate on basic volume concepts at the links below:

- Fundamentals Ep 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7S0NjKYIJ7I>
- Volume Science Explained: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qwv3JqOUqWs>
- Is (Too Much) Volume Killing Your Gains?: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mja2fDwYA5s>





# EXERCISE VIDEO DEMONSTRATIONS

Note: All exercises are listed in alphabetical order and are written exactly as they appear in the program. For example, "Lateral Raise" is listed under "Dumbbell Lateral Raise" and "Bench Press" is listed under "Barbell Bench Press". You can use the Command+F function to find the exercise you need if you are on a computer.



**45° BACK EXTENSION:** <https://youtu.be/J46aPqFI0WE?t=178>

**ANDERSON SQUAT:** <https://youtu.be/sdeQjm7avi8?t=91> (an Anderson Squat is just a pin squat where the bar begins on the pins. I.e. Each rep begins with the concentric, exactly as shown here.)

**BACK SQUAT:** <https://youtu.be/bEv6CCg2BC8?t=147>

**BAND PULL-APART:** [https://youtu.be/bN\\_IGBqZURw](https://youtu.be/bN_IGBqZURw)

**BARBELL (OR EZ-BAR) STRICT CURL:** <https://youtu.be/5d8ZaKNNfrY>

**BARBELL BENCH PRESS:** <https://youtu.be/vcBig73ojpE?t=134>

**BARBELL BOX SQUAT:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BI-lkWLs-pY>

(choose a stance that feels comfortable to you)

**BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/\\_RIRDWO2jfg?t=121](https://youtu.be/_RIRDWO2jfg?t=121)

**BARBELL PIN BENCH PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/UIL-\\_QzumKo](https://youtu.be/UIL-_QzumKo)

**BARBELL RDL:** [https://youtu.be/\\_oyxCn2iSjU?t=95](https://youtu.be/_oyxCn2iSjU?t=95)

**CABLE PULLOVER:** <https://youtu.be/9B-5irFdB3c?t=320>

## CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW:

DUMBBELLS: <https://youtu.be/bsx8PIGlual>

MACHINE: <https://youtu.be/qVek72z3F1U?t=956>

T-BAR: <https://youtu.be/160n9FBX84s>

CLOSE GRIP BENCH PRESS: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGfUcV11x5g>

## DEADLIFT:

CONVENTIONAL: <https://youtu.be/VL5Ab0T07e4?t=175>

SUMO: <https://youtu.be/XsrD5y8ElKU?t=176>

DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE: [https://youtu.be/v\\_ZkxWzYnMc?t=215](https://youtu.be/v_ZkxWzYnMc?t=215)

DUMBBELL SKULL CRUSHER: <https://youtu.be/popGXl-qs98?t=336>

HAMMER CURL: <https://youtu.be/Kd3tbUnbueU>

HANGING LEG RAISE: <https://youtu.be/2RrGnjxSsiA?t=247>

**HELMS ROW:** <https://youtu.be/axoeDmW0oAY?t=419>

**HIP ABDUCTION:**

**BANDED:** <https://youtu.be/u8xxroQrqjU>

**MACHINE:** <https://youtu.be/zfUWbpdjczg>

**WEIGHTED:** <https://youtu.be/tkDW0dXYfMY>

**NEUTRAL GRIP PULLDOWN:** <https://youtu.be/O94yEoGXtBY?t=298>

**PAUSE DEADLIFT:** <https://youtu.be/KHcTYUf3JEs>

**PIN GOOD MORNING:** <https://youtu.be/QV6UESLVbho>

**SEATED FACE PULL:** <https://youtu.be/x0WLWRbNdWM>

**SEATED LEG CURL:** <https://youtu.be/2CMmuH4qJh0>

**STANDING CALF RAISE:** [https://youtu.be/-qsRtp\\_PbVM?t=185](https://youtu.be/-qsRtp_PbVM?t=185)

**STRICT BENCH PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcBig73ojpE> (use a strict 1 second pause on the chest)

TOUCH-AND-GO DEADLIFT: <https://youtu.be/1ofRPg781GQ>





# EXERCISE SUBSTITUTIONS

If there are any exercises in the program that you cannot perform due to injury, pain or lack of equipment, below are some suggested alternatives that you can substitute. The substitutions are listed in order of preference.

Note: All exercises are listed in alphabetical order and are written exactly

as they appear in the program. For example, "Lateral Raise" is listed under "Dumbbell Lateral Raise" and "Bench Press" is listed under "Barbell Bench Press". You can use the Command+F function to find the exercise you need if you are on a computer.

**45° BACK EXTENSION:** DB 45° hyper, reverse hyper, glute ham raise

**ANDERSON SQUAT:** Pin squat, pause barbell box squat

**BACK SQUAT:** Hack squat, smith machine squat, (leg press + 15 reps of back extensions)

**BAND PULL-APART:** Bent over reverse dumbbell flye, reverse cable crossover

**BARBELL (OR EZ-BAR) STRICT CURL:** DB strict curl, Barbell (or EZ-Bar) Curl

**BARBELL BENCH PRESS:** Dumbbell bench press, machine chest press, smith machine bench press

**BARBELL BOX SQUAT:** Front squat, goblet squat

**BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS:** Seated barbell overhead press

**BARBELL PIN BENCH PRESS:** Spoto Bench Press, Pause Barbell Bench Press, Pause Dumbbell Bench Press



**BARBELL RDL:** Good morning, stiff-leg deadlift

**CABLE PULLOVER:** Lying dumbbell pullover

**CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW:** Cable single-arm row, chest-supported T-bar row

**CLOSE GRIP BENCH PRESS:** Close-grip dumbbell bench press, dip, machine dip

**DEADLIFT:**

**CONVENTIONAL:** Sumo deadlift, trap bar deadlift

**SUMO:** Conventional deadlift, trap bar deadlift

**DUMBBELL LATERAL RAISE:** Machine lateral raise, Egyptian lateral raise

**DUMBBELL SKULL CRUSHER:** EZ bar skull crusher, floor press, pin press, JM press

**HAMMER CURL:** EZ bar pronated curl, rope hammer curl

**HANGING LEG RAISE:** Captain's chair crunch, reverse crunch

**HELMS ROW:** Humble row, chest-supported T-bar row (pronated grip)

## **HIP ABDUCTION:**

**BANDED:** Machine hip abduction, weighted hip abduction

**MACHINE:** Banded hip abduction, weighted hip abduction

**WEIGHTED:** Banded hip abduction, machine hip abduction

**NEUTRAL GRIP PULLDOWN:** Neutral-grip pull-up, reverse-grip pulldown

**PAUSE DEADLIFT:** Pause sumo deadlift, 2" deficit deadlift

**PIN GOOD MORNING:** 45° back extension, barbell RDL

**SEATED FACE PULL:** Cable reverse flye, dumbbell rear delt flye, reverse pec deck

**SEATED LEG CURL:** Lying leg curl, seated leg curl, sliding leg curl

**STANDING CALF RAISE:** Seated calf raise, leg press calf press

**STRICT BENCH PRESS:** Barbell bench press, dumbbell bench press, machine chest press, smith machine bench press (avoid any substitutions if possible)

**TOUCH-AND-GO DEADLIFT:** Conventional deadlift



# REFERENCES

- 1: Pearcey GE, Bradbury-squires DJ, Kawamoto JE, Drinkwater EJ, Behm DG, Button DC. Foam rolling for delayed-onset muscle soreness and recovery of dynamic performance measures. J Athl Train. 2015;50(1):5-13.
- 2: Macdonald GZ, Button DC, Drinkwater EJ, Behm DG. Foam rolling as a recovery tool after an intense bout of physical activity. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2014;46(1):131-42.
- 3: Appell HJ, Soares JM, Duarte JA. Exercise, muscle damage and fatigue. Sports Med. 1992;13(2):108-15.



- 4: Newham DJ, Jones DA, Ghosh G, Aurora P. Muscle fatigue and pain after eccentric contractions at long and short length. *Clin Sci*. 1988;74(5):553-7
- 5: Schoenfeld BJ. Does exercise-induced muscle damage play a role in skeletal muscle hypertrophy?. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2012;26(5):1441-53.
- 6: Longland TM, Oikawa SY, Mitchell CJ, Devries MC, Phillips SM. Higher compared with lower dietary protein during an energy deficit combined with intense exercise promotes greater lean mass gain and fat mass loss: a randomized trial. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2016;103(3):738-746.
- 7: Morton RW, Murphy KT, McKellar SR, et al. A systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression of the effect of protein supplementation on resistance training-induced gains in muscle mass and strength in healthy adults. *Br J Sports Med*. 2018;52(6):376-384.
- 8: Wilson JM, Marin PJ, Rhea MR, Wilson SM, Loenneke JP, Anderson JC. Concurrent training: a meta-analysis examining interference of aerobic and resistance exercises. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2012 Aug;26(8):2293-2307.
- 9: Murlasits Z, Kneffel Z, Thalib L. The physiological effects of concurrent strength and endurance training sequence: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Sports Sciences*. 2018 Jun;36(11):1212-1219.
- 10: West DJ, Cook CJ, Beaven MC, Kilduff LP. The influence of the time of day on core temperature and lower body power output in elite rugby union sevens players. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2014;28(6):1524-8.
- 11: Barroso R, Silva-batista C, Tricoli V, Roschel H, Ugrinowitsch C. The effects of different intensities and durations of the general warm-up on leg press 1RM. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2013;27(4):1009-13.

- 12: Racinais S. Different effects of heat exposure upon exercise performance in the morning and afternoon. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*. 2010;20 Suppl 3:80-9.
- 13: Parr M, Price PD, Cleather DJ. Effect of a gluteal activation warm-up on explosive exercise performance. *BMJ Open Sport Exerc Med*. 2017;3(1):e000245.
- 14: Cheatham SW, Kolber MJ, Cain M, Lee M. The Effects of Self-Myofascial Release Using A Foam Roll or Roller Massager on Joint Range of Motion, Muscle Recovery, And Performance: A Systematic Review. *Int J Sports Phys Ther*. 2015;10(6):827-38.
- 15: Shellock FG, Prentice WE. Warming-up and stretching for improved physical performance and prevention of sports-related injuries. *Sports Med*. 1985;2(4):267-78.
- 16: Helms ER, Byrnes RK, Cooke DM, et al. RPE vs. Percentage 1RM Loading in Periodized Programs Matched for Sets and Repetitions. *Front Physiol*. 2018;9:247. Published 2018 Mar 21.
- 17: Graham T, Cleather DJ. Autoregulation by “Repetitions in Reserve” Leads to Greater Improvements in Strength Over a 12-Week Training Program Than Fixed Loading [published online ahead of print, 2019 Apr 17]. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2019;10.1519.
- 18: Dorrell HF, Smith MF, Gee TI. Comparison of Velocity-Based and Traditional Percentage-Based Loading Methods on Maximal Strength and Power Adaptations. *J Strength Cond Res*. 2020;34(1):46-53.

- 19: Hoffman J. NSCA's guide to program design. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics; 2012.
- 20: Davies T, Orr R, Halaki M, Hackett D. Effect of Training Leading to Repetition Failure on Muscular Strength: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Medicine*. 2016 Apr;46(4):487-502.
- 21: Pareja-Blanco F, Rodríguez-Rosell D, Sánchez-Medina L, et al. Effects of velocity loss during resistance training on athletic performance, strength gains and muscle adaptations. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*. 2017;27(7):724-735.
- 22: Lasevicius T, Schoenfeld BJ, Silva-Batista C, et al. Muscle Failure Promotes Greater Muscle Hypertrophy in Low-Load but Not in High-Load Resistance Training [published online ahead of print, 2019 Dec 27]. *J Strength Cond Res*.
- 23: Hass CJ, Garzarella L, De hoyos D, Pollock ML. Single versus multiple sets in longterm recreational weightlifters. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*. 2000;32(1):235-42.
- 24: Radaelli R, Fleck SJ, Leite T, et al. Dose-response of 1, 3, and 5 sets of resistance exercise on strength, local muscular endurance, and hypertrophy. *J Strength CondRes*. 2015;29(5):1349-58.
- 25: Hackett DA, Amirthalingam T, Mitchell L, Mavros Y, Wilson GC, Halaki M. Effects of a 12 Week Modified German Volume Training Program on Muscle Strength and Hypertrophy-A Pilot Study. *Sports (Basel)*. 2018;6(1):7.
- 26: Krieger JW. Single vs. Multiple Sets of Resistance Exercise for Muscle



Hypertrophy: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research. 2010 Mar;24(4):1150-9.

27: Schoenfeld BJ, Ogborn D, Krieger JW. Dose-response relationship between weekly resistance training volume and increases in muscle mass: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Sports Sciences. 2017 Jun;35(11):1073-82.

28: Schoenfeld BJ, Contreras B, Krieger J, et al. Resistance Training Volume Enhances Muscle Hypertrophy but Not Strength in Trained Men. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2019;51(1):94-103.

29: Ostrowski KJ, Wilson GJ, Weatherby R, Murphy PW, Lyttle AD. The Effect of Weight Training Volume on Hormonal Output and Muscular Size and Function. The Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research. 1997 Aug;11(3):148-54.

# COMMENTS FROM JEFF



For customer support please use the contact form through my website here:  
[jeffnippard.com/contact](https://jeffnippard.com/contact). Please allow for 3-5 business days for a reply.

Thank you so much for your support and good luck with the training!





JEFF NIPPARD

# POWERBUILDING PHASE 3.0

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF JEFF NIPPARD  
UNAUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED  
AND VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

    | @JEFFNIPPARD